Exhibit 3

Page 1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 CASE NO. 18-MD-2865 (LAK) 3 4 5 IN RE: CUSTOMS AND TAX ADMINISTRATION OF 6 THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK 7 (SKATTEFORVALTNINGEN) TAX REFUND SCHEME LITIGATION 8 9 10 11 12 13 CONFIDENTIAL 14 15 16 17 REMOTE VTC VIDEOTAPED EXPERT DEPOSITION UNDER ORAL 18 **EXAMINATION OF** 19 **GRAHAM WADE** 20 21 DATE: March 16, 2022 22 23 24 25 REPORTED BY: MICHAEL FRIEDMAN, CCR

1	GRAHAM WADE,
2	called as an expert witness, having been
3	first duly sworn according to law, testifies as
4	follows:
5	
6	
7	EXAMINATION BY MR. PRUDEN:
8	Q Good morning Mr. Wade?
9	A Good morning. Sorry.
10	Can we get the I can't actually
11	see who's talking.
12	MR. OXFORD: Okay. Greg, can you
13	say something, make sure we have our
14	video fixed on you?
15	MR. PRUDEN: Sure. Can you hear me
16	now? Can you see me now?
17	THE WITNESS: That's fine. Sorry.
18	MR. OXFORD: Yeah, you're ready for
19	your close-up.
20	Just before you start, Greg, I
21	wanted to put something on the record.
22	We have an agreement with counsel
23	that communications during deposition
24	breaks between the parties' counsel and
25	the parties' expert will remain

		i
1	documents Mr. Wade, are you aware of any	
2	similar documents to the corporate finance	
3	manual issued or maintained by SKAT?	
4	A No, I'm not.	
5	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.	
6	Q And in the course of your research	
7	for your report, did you look for any similar	
8	guidance from SKAT?	
9	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.	
10	A No, I did not.	
11	Q And did you do you know what?	
12	Why not?	
13	Why didn't you look for that?	
14	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.	
15	A Well, my understanding of you	
16	know, my approach to this was to try and	
17	understand the facts of the case. And my	
18	understanding of this role in this case is	
19	I'm not providing expert opinion as to Danish	
20	tax law, so my focus was on understanding the	
21	facts of the case and understanding what	
22	actually happened.	
23	And all my opinions relate to what	
24	I think the transactions that the	
25	counterparties actually undertook were.	

describing, then, your understanding of the facts surrounding the transactions? MR. OXFORD: Object to form. A Well, I think my — my opinions are as laid out in the report. So the — you know, the opinions taken in the whole, with the work in the report, those are my opinions. And if you want me to talk about any specific individual one, I'm happy to do that. O Okay. But your report is not providing an opinion on the ultimate legal interpretation of the transactions you analyzed? MR. OXFORD: Object to the form. A That's not quite what I said. What I was saying is I did not understand my role to be one of providing expert opinions on Danish tax law matters. That's slightly different. O Okay. And I'm not sure that was completely responsive to my question, though. I just am asking you whether or		
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25 I just am asking you whether or	24	completely responsive to my question, though.
	25	I just am asking you whether or

1	I do not believe I expressed legal opinions
2	in the report.
3	Q Okay. We agree that you've not
4	expressed legal opinions in the report.
5	Right?
6	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.
7	A As I said, my opinions in my report
8	are the opinions taken as a whole and they're
9	my opinions, so.
10	Q Okay. Can you go to Paragraph 9 on
11	Page 3, please?
12	At the end of the second line, can
13	we agree that you wrote, "I do not express
14	legal opinions in this report?"
15	A Sorry. Just let me read it.
16	Paragraph 9?
17	Q Correct.
18	A (Witness reviewing.)
19	Yeah.
20	Q Okay. And you are not expressing
21	legal opinions on securities law in this
22	report.
23	Right?
24	A I'm expressing opinions about my
25	understanding of the facts of the transaction

1	and my experience as a financial practitioner
2	in the securities markets.
3	Q Okay. But you're not expressing
4	legal opinions on the securities laws in this
5	report.
6	Right?
7	A I'm expressing
8	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.
9	A I'm expressing my view on the
10	facts. It's not my place to, you know,
11	determine the legal consequences of
12	those of my opinions.
13	Q Okay. I'm just asking you a
14	yes-or-no question.
15	You're not expressing legal
16	opinions on securities law in this report.
17	Right?
18	A Well, I've said I do not express
19	legal opinions in this report, so.
20	Q Okay. And likewise, you're not
21	expressing legal opinions on tax law in this
22	report.
23	Right?
24	A Correct.
25	Q Okay. You're not expressing legal

1	opinions on principles of Danish tax
2	administration in this report.
3	Right?
4	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.
5	A I have expressed no opinions
6	whatsoever on the practices of Danish tax
7	administration.
8	Q Okay. If we go back to Paragraph 1
9	now on Page 1 are you there?
10	A Yeah.
11	Q Okay. If you look at the last part
12	of the sentence after the semicolon, it says,
13	"and whether the financial transactions
14	executed by the various defendants would
15	entitle an entity or individual to a
16	dividend."
17	Do you see that?
18	A I see that.
19	Q So we just established that you're
20	not expressing legal opinions in this report.
21	Right?
22	A I don't believe I need to express a
23	legal opinion to for example, in the case
24	of the Solo transactions, to conclude if
25	there's no shares and there were no

1	dividends, that I don't believe it's a
2	legal conclusion to say that no entity
3	received a dividend.
4	Q Okay. So
5	A But somehow
6	MR. OXFORD: Hold on. Greg, can
7	you let the witness answer the question?
8	MR. PRUDEN: Sorry. I thought he
9	was done. He can finish his answer.
10	A No, actually that's fine. It's
11	fine. I'm done.
12	Q Okay. Well, we can agree that the
13	opinions that you're expressing in this
14	report are not legal opinions about whether
15	the transactions that were executed by the
16	various defendants would entitle them to a
17	dividend.
18	Right?
19	MR. OXFORD: Objection, form.
20	A No. My opinions relate to the
21	transactions that were executed and what
22	happened. And as I said, in the case of Solo
23	transactions, if there are no shares, I think
24	it's I think it's clear my opinion is
25	there were no shares, and therefore there
1	

1	a final and binding agreement exists on the
2	acquisition or sale of the share?"
3	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
4	A No, I wouldn't. Again, I wouldn't
5	agree with that one because I don't think
6	that's right in terms of when ownership
7	rights associated with shares do change
8	hands.
9	But I would also ask you to be a
10	bit more precise in defining what you mean by
11	"ownership rights."
12	Q Would you agree with the principle
13	that "a buyer of a share owns the share at
14	the time when a final and binding agreement
15	exists on the acquisition of the share?"
16	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
17	A No.
18	Q Would you agree with that statement
19	if I told you that that principle is being
20	advanced by me in the context of Danish tax
21	law?
22	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
23	A I think, as I've stated earlier,
24	I'm not expressing opinions as to Danish tax
25	law. So I would I would not have an

1	opinion on that question as it relates to
2	Danish tax law.
3	Q Okay. Would you agree that when a
4	final and binding agreement to acquire a
5	share exists, that the buyer is therefore the
6	only person liable to taxation in respect to
7	any dividend that's received?
8	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
9	A Well, firstly, the you need to
10	define the circumstances that relate to that,
11	what tax jurisdiction you're talking about,
12	what the circumstances of the trade are.
13	And so, on its face, I can't really
14	answer that.
15	Q Okay. If I specify Denmark as a
16	jurisdiction, would that help you?
17	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
18	A Well, then, I'm not here to
19	express, and I don't believe I've expressed
20	any opinions in my reports as to Danish tax
21	law and how that would apply to any
22	particular transaction.
23	Q How about on securities
24	transactions in Denmark? Do you consider
25	yourself to be expressing an opinion on

1	and binding agreement exists to buy a share,
2	whether the only person liable to tax is the
3	buyer?
4	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
5	A Well, your question earlier was
6	whether I have an opinion on the tax
7	treatment of a contract in an entirely
8	hypothetical situation. And my answer was
9	that on that hypothetical situation, I'm not
10	expressing an opinion as to Danish tax law.
11	Q Okay. Would you agree that
12	VP Securities, as Denmark's CSD, has an
13	obligation to pay a dividend to shareholders
14	in Denmark?
15	A I understand that for listed
16	companies in Denmark whose shares are
17	registered with VP Securities, that
18	VP Securities is involved in the process of
19	passing dividends to the relevant recipient.
20	Q Sorry. One second.
21	Do you understand anything about
22	what VP Securities' involvement in paying a
23	dividend to holders of Danish shares that are
24	listed on Danish exchanges is?
25	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.

1	A I'm sorry sorry to do this, but
2	right at the end of your question, it broke
3	up, so I didn't hear the end of the question.
4	Can you repeat it again?
5	Q No problem. If you ever need me to
6	repeat a question, I'm happy to do that.
7	Do you understand anything about
8	what VP Securities' involvement in paying a
9	dividend to holders of Danish shares that are
10	listed on Danish exchanges is?
11	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
12	A Well, as I've said, it is my
13	understanding that VP Securities maintains
14	the ultimate share register. And so, at the
15	point in time, i.e. the record date, it is
16	VP Securities who ultimately confirms the
17	underlying record holders and will therefore
18	be involved in directing the payment from the
19	issuing company to those record holders.
20	Obviously, in many cases, those
21	record holders will be a custodian or
22	sub-custodian. So VP Securities is not the
23	only person involved in that process, but
24	they do have an important role in there.
25	Q Okay. And do you understand that

1	have you know, there are a whole range of
2	different forms of legal ownership.
3	So I need you to be a bit more
4	precise.
5	Q Okay. Is it your understanding
6	that what it means to own a share depends on
7	the legal circumstances in which you're
8	asking that question?
9	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.
10	A Again, the question of what
11	ownership means for the particular purposes
12	in which that question's asked, I need to
13	know what purposes it's asked, and all the
14	facts and circumstances that surround that
15	particular share.
16	So if you give me a specific
17	example, I can give you my thoughts.
18	Q Is it your testimony that you're
19	unable to tell me, as a general principle,
20	what it means to be a legal owner of a share
21	in Denmark?
22	MR. OXFORD: Objection.
23	A What I'm saying is that over the
24	course of my career I spent a long time and I
25	understand that the question you're asking me

1	can be a much more complex question than it
2	appears because it requires understanding the
3	exact facts and circumstances, for what
4	purpose, i.e., you know, is it tax, is it
5	accounting, is it regulation, is it, you
6	know, record holder from the issuer's
7	perspective?
8	There's a range of different ways
9	in which one can think about who the owner of
10	a share is. And without the full facts and
11	circumstances and the specifics and for what
12	purpose the question is being asked, I I
13	can't answer it.
14	Q Is it your understanding that the
15	legal owner of a share can be a different
16	person in different circumstances?
17	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
18	A It would be highly unusual if a
19	given share for the same going back to my
20	point about there are different
21	purposes if we're talking about a specific
22	definition of "ownership," in my experience,
23	it would be highly unusual if two people can
24	be the same owner of the share for the same
25	purpose.

1	when did the buyer of the shares become the
2	legal owner of the shares?
3	A I'm really sorry, that sorry. I
4	just didn't catch that question.
5	The sound has been a bit worse
6	since we've restarted again. I don't know if
7	that's that's the only change.
8	Sorry, but could you repeat the
9	question?
10	Q Yes. For the purposes of making a
11	tax reclaim application in Denmark, in the
12	transactions that you analyzed in this case,
13	when did the buyer of the shares become the
14	owner of those shares?
15	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
16	A I don't believe I've given an
17	opinion as to the requirements for when or
18	what exactly is required to make a tax
19	reclaim.
20	My opinions relate to the fact that
21	if we go back to the tax vouchers, there are
22	three key facts in the tax vouchers.
23	Number 1, that the pension plans held shares;
24	Number 2, that they received dividends; and
25	Number 3, that they suffered tax.

1	And my opinions are fundamentally
2	that those three statements are false. But I
3	have offered no opinion as to, you know, what
4	the Danish tax consequences of as a result
5	of that are.
6	Q Okay. Well, you said that you
7	told me in response to a question that I
8	asked you, Mr. Wade, whether and in what
9	context I was using the term "ownership"
10	would inform your answer to my question.
11	I'm not asking you about opinions
12	that you provided or not. What I'm asking
13	you right now is whether you understand that
14	for the purpose of making a tax reclaim in
15	Denmark, when, in a securities transaction,
16	the ownership would transfer from the seller
17	to the buyer?
18	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
19	A And my response is that given the
20	opinions that I gave and the fact that I am
21	not giving opinions on Danish tax law, I have
22	not given an opinion on the question of what
23	the precise conditions required are to obtain
24	a Danish tax reclaim.
25	But it's my opinion that the three

1	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
2	A Again, I'm going to ask you to
3	define for what purpose.
4	Q Mr. Wade, I'm using your words.
5	You told me a second ago that your
6	understanding of the term "dividend" is "a
7	dividend is a payment from an issuing company
8	made to a shareholder in respect of that
9	person being an owner of shares in a
10	company. "
11	What do you mean when you say that
12	the person is the "owner of shares in a
13	company" in that context?
14	A Okay. In that particular context,
15	I mean that the person is the in whatever
16	format that particular depending on the
17	articles of association of that company and
18	whatever form the register is held, that that
19	person is, at the time when the dividend
20	right accrues, i.e., the record date, that
21	person is the record holder on the company's
22	share register, and that the issuing company
23	pays the dividend to.
24	Q Okay. So if you are not on the
25	share register, you are not the owner of the

	l l
1	A I'm sorry, but you just introduced
2	the word "deemed" there, so deemed for what
3	purpose? What's the context? What's the
4	transaction?
5	I just my experience over many
6	years involved in structured finance
7	transactions is that precision is required.
8	And so, if you give me precision, I will do
9	my best to answer.
10	Q Okay. I want to go back to what
11	you told me again, and that's that "the
12	dividend is a payment from an issuing company
13	made to a shareholder in respect to that
14	person being an owner of shares in a
15	company."
16	I'm asking you whether being an
17	owner of shares in a company in that context
18	is synonymous with being on the share
19	register?
20	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
21	A For the purpose in the way I
22	defined what a dividend is, the dividend is a
23	payment made by the issuing company to the
24	person we can call them the owner for
25	these purposes who is on the shareholder

1	register on the record date.
2	So, for these purposes, "owner"
3	means the person on the shareholder register.
4	But "owner" in any other context may well
5	have a completely different meaning.
6	Q Okay. And for these purposes, when
7	does the person who is considered to be the
8	owner using your definition
9	again become the owner?
10	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
11	A It would depend on the full details
12	of the article of association of the company
13	and exactly how it works. But in simple
14	terms, it would be when whoever the registrar
15	for the company is puts that person onto the
16	shareholder register as being the current
17	owner of that share.
18	Q Do you reference the details of the
19	articles of association of any of the Danish
20	issuers whose transactions you analyzed in
21	this case?
22	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
23	A No, but that's not necessary in the
24	context of understanding these particular
25	transactions because, first of all, the

1	specific definition that we've been talking
2	about I don't think is actually relevant to
3	any of my opinions.
4	And secondly, it's my
5	understanding, based on a combination of
6	market practice and the documents I've
7	reviewed in this case, that the nominee
8	holder of a share on the record date is
9	determined by VP Securities and what register
10	they maintain, which is the ultimate and only
11	record of who the nominee holder of the share
12	is, but purely for the purposes of defining
13	who the issuing company pays a dividend to.
14	Q Okay. Have you reviewed any
15	documents in this case that would indicate to
16	you who was the owner of a share?
17	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
18	A I'm sorry, but you're just using
19	the phrase "owner," and I think I've been
20	clear that unless you're precise about what
21	you mean by ownership, I can't give an answer
22	to that.
23	Q Okay. As a matter of general
24	English, have any documents you've reviewed
25	in this case offered you any opinion on who

		i
1	date and agreed price terms typically	
2	indicate that the buyer of securities will	
3	receive a dividend?	
4	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.	
5	A It's it's my position based on	
6	market practice and understanding how the	
7	equity finance markets work that the and I	
8	think I've laid this out quite extensively in	
9	my report that in a cum ex transaction,	
10	the whole point of a cum ex transaction is	
11	that a the seller is not selling the real	
12	dividend because they don't have it.	
13	So but we'd have to get into a	
14	very specific cum ex transaction and go	
15	through the details of that if you'd like me	
16	to give you a more precise answer.	
17	Q Okay. So, as a general matter,	
18	it's not accurate that the transaction date	
19	and the agreed price terms for the cum ex	
20	transactions you analyzed typically indicate	
21	that the buyer of the securities will receive	
22	a dividend?	
23	That's my question.	
24	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.	
25	A In the specific cum ex transactions	

		i
	1 financial institutions, hedge funds, and	
2	2 other counterparties who were executing	
(3 cum ex transactions.	
4	4 But it is my based on my market	
	5 practice and understanding and my personal	
	6 knowledge, I was not aware of anyone who	
-	7 either prior to my involvement in this	
8	8 case, I was not aware of anyone who,	
9	9 post-2012 outside Germany, thought that a	
10	O cum ex transaction was effective.	
1	1 That's the substance of my	
12	2 testimony on that point.	
13	3 Q Okay. And in all your experience,	
14	4 at any point, was there any aspect of your	
15	5 job in which you were involved in either	
10	6 executing, overseeing, or approving cum ex	
17	7 transactions?	
18	8 MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.	
19	9 A To the best of my knowledge, no.	
20	0 Q Okay.	
2	1 MR. PRUDEN: Why don't we take that	
22	2 lunch break now and then we can come	
23	3 back in a half-hour or so.	
24	4 MR. OXFORD: Okay. Say in half an	
2	5 hour. Thanks, Greg.	

1	cum ex seller was long at the time where it
2	entered into the cum ex sale.
3	Is that my understanding of your
4	assumption correct?
5	Q Well, I'm not going to agree that
6	that's different from the facts, but that's
7	the assumption I'm asking you to assume.
8	A Okay. Understood.
9	That would not change my ultimate
10	opinion conclusion that the information on
11	the tax vouchers was incorrect.
12	Q Okay. And what information on the
13	tax vouchers would have been incorrect in
14	that circumstance?
15	MR. OXFORD: Object to form.
16	A All all three. All three of the
17	key items on the tax voucher would still be
18	incorrect.
19	Because the cum ex purchaser did
20	not own the shares on the record date, it did
21	not receive the dividend, and it did not
22	suffer the tax.
23	Q Okay. What is the basis for your
24	assertion that in any circumstance, a
25	purchaser must own the shares on the record

1	compensation payment.
2	If and I express no opinion on
3	this because I'm not expressing opinions on
4	Danish tax if the pension plan were able
5	to take a receipt for a dividend compensation
6	payment to the Danish tax authorities and
7	make a reclaim, if you you know, if that's
8	something that were possible, it would be
9	highly surprising to me, based on market
10	practice and, you know, my involvement in the
11	European securities market, including
12	understanding, you know, quite a lot about
13	different tax regimes in that market, it
14	would be very surprising.
15	But if it was the case that a
16	receipt for a dividend compensation payment
17	entitled you to a tax reclaim in Denmark,
18	that's not something I've offered an opinion
19	on.
20	Q Okay. But you would agree that
21	whether or not what you described as a
22	"dividend compensation payment" would entitle
23	you to a tax reclaim in Denmark is a matter
24	of Danish law.
25	Right?

1	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
2	A My opinion is that the contractual
3	payment received in the facts that you asked
4	me to assume would be a dividend compensation
5	payment, and I expressed no opinion as to if,
6	in those assumed facts, I had a voucher
7	saying I received a dividend compensation
8	payment.
9	I express no opinion as to what
10	that would entitle me to do vis-a-vis the
11	Danish tax authorities.
12	Q Okay. And so, your report, if I'm
13	understanding correctly, expresses no opinion
14	on whether or not the facts described in my
15	hypothetical would lead to a valid tax
16	reclaim application to Denmark.
17	Is that right?
18	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
19	A No, I don't think that's right. I
20	mean, firstly, I don't think anything
21	connected with your assumed facts is actually
22	covered in my opinions or reports, so I think
23	it's a gating issue.
24	l've expressed no opinion on your
25	assumed facts in my report.

		i
1	Q So your report expresses no opinion	
2	on that topic.	
3	Right?	
4	MR. OXFORD: Object to form.	
5	A No. What I just said is that I	
6	expressed no opinions in my report on your	
7	assumed hypothetical because my report is on	
8	the actual transactions which I reviewed.	
9	Q And are you otherwise able to offer	
10	an opinion based on my hypothetical,	
11	other even if you didn't do so in your	
12	report?	
13	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.	
14	A An opinion as to what?	
15	Q Are you otherwise able to offer an	
16	opinion about whether the facts of my	
17	hypothetical would lead to a valid reclaim	
18	for a pension plan even if you did not do so	
19	in your expert report?	
20	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.	
21	A At the risk of restating my answer,	
22	I think I it is my opinion that on your	
23	assumed facts, what the pension plan would	
24	have received would have been a dividend	
25	compensation payment, and that if, having	
		ı

1	financial institution who was active in the
2	equity finance markets, and the market level
3	for dividend compensation payments at that
4	particular point in time was 90 percent of
5	the gross dividend, it would be an irrational
6	transaction for them to sell at any number
7	above 73. It would be irrational for them to
8	sell at any level below 90 if, on my
9	assumption, the prevailing market level is
10	90.
11	Q And is your assertion that the
12	market level is 90 based on anything other
13	than the price that you observed for the
14	cum cum transactions?
15	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.
16	A Yes. It's, you know, the in the
17	course of my experience, particular markets
18	in Europe at particular points in time tend
19	to have a general level around which they
20	trade.
21	And based on my experience,
22	90 percent, give or take, tends to be the
23	ballpark for a number of a number of
24	markets.
25	Q What markets in Europe form the

1	basis for your experience?
2	A Sorry?
3	Q Which markets in Europe form the
4	basis for your experience?
5	A Well, I can't remember the full
6	list of markets. But, you know, in my time
7	at Barclays, Barclays traded positions across
8	nearly all the active main indices in Europe,
9	so that certainly includes Denmark.
10	Q Are you relying on any other
11	experience beyond Barclays or any other
12	sources besides experience for that
13	90 percent figure you cite?
14	MR. OXFORD: Objection to form.
15	A The first thing that I just want to
16	be clear on is that the 90 percent is not a
17	hard and fast number. And as I said, it can
18	vary across market and it can vary across a
19	particular dividend event, and I think I've
20	made that point clear in my report.
21	But at the relevant time, I was
22	working at Barclays and had responsibility
23	for Barclays' equity finance activity, or at
24	least a large portion of it. And based on
25	that experience, it's my understanding that,

1	at that time, the market level in Denmark was				
2	somewhere around 90 percent.				
3	Q Are you aware of any other entities				
4	besides pension plans who would have an				
5	economically rational basis to acquire a				
6	dividend at 90 percent of the gross dividend				
7	rate in Denmark?				
8	MR. OXFORD: Object to the form.				
9	A Yes.				
10	Q Who else besides pension plans?				
11	A Well, any range of financial				
12	institutions might want to acquire dividends				
13	at that level. Danske Bank, for example, was				
14	active in the European equity finance market.				
15	I don't know the exact position of				
16	Danske Bank, but I would think that the				
17	dividend would almost be certainly worth at				
18	least 90, if not a hundred to them. Both				
19	European and U.S. financial institutions				
20	would almost certainly have been able to				
21	obtain value for 85.				
22	In many cases, they were they				
23	also may well have been able to achieve a				
24	hundred, not necessarily through a tax				
25	reclaim, but through other mechanisms				

1	In other in relation to that,				
2	there were often situations where the short				
3	seller would have to withhold German tax on				
4	that dividend compensation payment. But that				
5	rule did not apply to and this is my				
6	recollection that rule did not apply to				
7	foreign financial institutions.				
8	And it was on the basis of that				
9	understanding that a number of market				
10	participants undertook cum ex transactions in				
11	Germany.				
12	And as explained in this memo,				
13	starting firstly in 2009, the German tax				
14	authorities began a process of changing those				
15	rules and issuing guidance around those				
16	rules, which ultimately lead into a complete				
17	change of the rules which had effect from the				
18	beginning of 2012.				
19	Q Mr. Wade, I just want to alert you				
20	to the fact that I was reading from your				
21	reply report that you disagreed with.				
22	So if you could turn to				
23	Exhibit 5003, which is your reply, and go to				
24	Page 5, Paragraph 10?				
25	A I'm sorry. 5003?				

1	A I have, from my time at Barclays					
2	and my responsibilities there, Barclays					
3	every on an annual basis obtained legal					
4	advice relating to the types of equity					
5	finance transactions and execution rules in					
6	all the European jurisdictions in which it					
7	operated. There was an annual review of					
8	those rules and annual approval of execution					
9	guidelines.					
10	And based on that understanding,					
11	and also my wider understanding of what other					
12	market participants were doing in the market					
13	at the relevant times, I outside as I say					
14	in this particular section outside of					
15	Germany and after 2012, before getting					
16	involved in this case, I was I had I					
17	would go further and say I have no awareness					
18	of people doing cum ex.					
19	I think it's a positive view of the					
20	market that cum ex transactions did not work					
21	and could not work, and the main reason for					
22	that being that absent a very specific					
23	procedural rule which Germany had relating to					
24	compensation payments, there was no basis for					
25	it to work. Because if you receive a					

1	that outside Germany, it was a very				
2	well-understood position of reputable market				
3	participants that a cum ex transaction could				
4	not give rise to a withholding tax reclaim.				
5	Q So no specific knowledge of the law				
6	in Denmark.				
7	Is that correct?				
8	MR. OXFORD: Objection, asked and				
9	answered. I think twice.				
10	MS. MCCARTHY: I actually haven't				
11	gotten a direct answer to that question,				
12	Neil, so I would like an answer to that				
13	question.				
14	MR. OXFORD: My objection is on the				
15	record. If you you can answer the				
16	question, Mr. Wade, as many times as you				
17	like.				
18	A As I've said, on the basis of the				
19	annual process that Barclays undertook and				
20	all the other knowledge I had in being				
21	involved in the market at the time, it is my				
22	understanding that the only place where any				
23	market participant thought that cum ex might				
24	give rise to a tax reclaim in the hands of				
25	the purchaser under a cum ex transaction was				

ERRATA SHEET

Case Name: In Re: Customs and Tax Administration of The Kingdom of

Denmark (Skatteforvaltningen) Tax Refund Scheme Litigation

Case Number: 18-md-2865 Graham Wade Deponent: Deposition Date: March 16, 2022

PAGE	LINE	ORIGINAL TEXT	CORRECTED TEXT	REASON FOR CHANGE
24	12	obtain review	obtain and review	Transcription error
40	12-13	corporate finance manual	Corporate Finance Manual	Clarification
42	8	Unfortunately	Fortunately	Transcription Error
77	10	party	parties	Transcription Error
103	6	issues	issuer's	Transcription Error
117	11	the date	the trade date	Clarification
120	24	completed until on trade date	completed on the trade date	Transcription Error
127	3	tax group claim	tax reclaim	Transcription Error
163- 164	22-1	it's a matter of public record that Barclays has executed cum ex transactions, but limited to as I say in my report, the nature of cum ex transactions changed significantly, so not in 2012.	it is a matter of public record that Barclays executed cum ex transactions but limited to the period before 2012 when the rules relating to German transactions changed significantly.	Transcription Error/Clarification
171	10	opinion conclusion	opinion and conclusion	Clarification
177	23	working group tax	working with group tax	Clarification

PAGE	LINE	ORIGINAL TEXT	CORRECTED TEXT	REASON FOR CHANGE
209	2, 5, 17	Cult	Colt	Transcription Error
211	1	Renaissance phrase	Renaissance transactions	Transcription Error
211	25	Cult	Colt	Transcription Error
214	7	Cult	Colt	Transcription Error
218	25	Nason Square and Flowana	Renaissance Technologies	Transcription Error
219	25	"SCMUS Prudence Committee"	"SCM US Approvals Committee"	Transcription Error
220	22	Cult	Colt	Transcription Error
221	7	LaRosa	LaRocca	Clarification
224	11	Cult	Colt	Transcription Error
225	25	referenced	represented to us	Transcription Error
226	12	Cult	Colt	Transcription Error
226	25	Pact	pack	Transcription Error
237	24	would be simply a trade receiver	would simply be a trade taker	Transcription Error/Clarification
240	7	Bluebird	Bloomberg	Transcription Error
254	23-24	rule, in title straight requires to issue	rule, entitled/required to issue	Transcription Error
258	13	say	see	Clarification

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that I have read the entire transcript of my deposition taking in the above captioned matter and the same is true and accurate, save and except for the changes and/or corrections as indicated by me on the deposition errata sheet hereof, with the understanding that I offer these changes as if still under oath.

Executed this 18th day of April, 2022

Graham Wade